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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Proverbs 3: 5: Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not upon thine own understanding.

Most merciful and gracious God, whose resources of wisdom and power are inexhaustible, may we be blessed this day with the clear and commanding conviction that truth and righteousness and justice are virtues that can never be destroyed.

Grant that the Members of Congress may have a large share in maintaining the moral and religious principles of our beloved country lest the forces of atheism and agnosticism cause us to go down in defeat.

May their deliberations and decisions help to establish a commonwealth of freemen, strong and great in the love of God and man, walking in the ways of peace and sustained by a radiant vision of its ultimate triumph.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 14, 1964, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On April 7, 1964:

H.J. Res. 976. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, for disaster relief, and for other purposes.

On April 11, 1964:

H.R. 6196. An act to encourage increased consumption of cotton, to maintain the income of cotton and wheat producers, to provide a voluntary marketing certificate program for the 1964 and 1965 crop of wheat, and for other purposes.

On April 27, 1964:

H.R. 8465. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to organize and microfilm the papers of Presidents of the United States in the collections of the Library of Congress."

On May 14, 1964:

H.R. 1252. An act for the relief of Bozena Gutowska;

H.R. 1266. An act for the relief of John Kish (alias John Mihal);

H.R. 1435. An act for the relief of Leon Llanos;

H.R. 1439. An act for the relief of Ioanna Ganas;

H.R. 3654. An act for the relief of Paolo Armano;

H.R. 5083. An act for the relief of John Stewart Murphy;

H.R. 6133. An act for the relief of Miss Carmen Rloja and child, Paloma Menchaca Rloja;

H.R. 6568. An act for the relief of Frances Sperilli;

H.R. 6837. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eleonora Vasconi (nee Trentanove);

H.R. 8469. An act for the relief of Doctor Salim Akyol; and

H.R. 9573. An act for the relief of Wolfgang Stresemann.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 302. Concurrent resolution relating to the sesquicentennial of the Norwegian Constitution.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, had appointed Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. SALTONSTALL, as members on the part of the Senate, to the Joint Committee To Make Arrangements for the Inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect on January 20, 1965.

INCLUSION OF CERTAIN MATTER IN THE RECORD

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, a brief cost analysis to which I referred in my remarks at page 9973 of the Record of

May 7 was inadvertently omitted from the RECORD.

I ask unanimous consent that this matter be included with my remarks in the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

THERE WILL BE A KEE IN CONGRESS

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, in my brief service in Congress, it has been a source of great inspiration to serve with the first lady ever to represent the State of West Virginia in the Congress, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEE. We all regret that she has reached the decision not to run again this year. At a later date, I am sure there will be an occasion and opportunity for Members to express appreciation to the gentlewoman from West Virginia [Mrs. KEE] for her distinguished service in this body since 1951.

We had a primary election in West Virginia last Tuesday. It was not quite as earth shaking as the Presidential primary of 1960. But it did produce some significant results, not the least of which was the nomination of Mrs. KEE's able son, James Kee, as the Democratic candidate for West Virginia's Fifth Congressional District seat which Mrs. KEE now holds. With a registered Democratic majority of over 3 to 1 in West Virginia's Fifth Congressional District, I am confident that James Kee will join us next January as a new Member of the 89th Congress.

Jim Kee won the Democratic nomination by rolling up 28,456 votes, as against 16,733 for Harry G. Camper, Jr., and 11,040 for Robert J. Staker. Jim is already well known to most of us, having served as Mrs. KEE's administrative assistant. He will continue the tradition of outstanding service which was started by the late Representative John Kee, who served in this body from 1933 to

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1951, and was chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Jim Kee was born in Bluefield, W. Va., and was educated in the public schools in Bluefield. He later attended Greenbrier Military School, Southeastern University School of Law and the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. He served in the Army Air Force during World War II. He has a gold life membership in the American Legion and is at present vice commander of the American Legion of the department of the District of Columbia. Among his many other accomplishments, Jim Kee is former national president of the Conference of State Societies and served as chairman of the State Societies' Participation Committee of the 1961 Inaugural Committee. He was recently elected to his fourth term as president of the West Virginia Society in Washington, and is past national president of the Alumni Association of Greenbrier Military School.

During his foreign service career, Jim Kee was a Staff Foreign Service officer assigned to international conferences with service in Washington and Canada, as well as having served in the American Embassy in Uruguay. In 1962, he was presented the Award of Honor as Son of the Year by the Sons' and Daughters' Day Foundation, Inc.

An Episcopalian, Jim Kee is married to the former Helen Chapman of Welch, W. Va. They are the parents of three daughters and have two grandchildren. He makes his home at 105 Oakhurst Avenue in Bluefield, and in this area at 5441 16th Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to make this announcement concerning the future of the West Virginia delegation in Congress. We look forward to welcoming Jim Kee as a Member of this body.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, House Resolution 725, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 725

Resolved, That GEORGE H. MAHON, of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected chairman of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE DR. VLADIMIR MACEK

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend Dr. Vladimir Macek, exile head of the Croatian Peasant Party and leader in anti-Communist groups throughout the free world, passed away here in Washington. Dr. Macek had lived in Washington since 1947, having fled Yugoslavia in 1945 as a refugee from Communist oppression.

He had a long and honorable career, serving as a member of the Yugoslav

Parliament in Belgrade, acting as the head of opposition parties in that country, and in 1941 becoming Vice Premier in a Yugoslav Government. During World War II he was held in a concentration camp by Nazi authorities and, as I have indicated, fled the country in 1945 to escape the Soviet-directed takeover of Yugoslavia by Dictator Tito.

He was extremely active throughout his years of exile in numerous organizations dedicated to opposing the spread of communism and the colonial control the Soviet Union exercises in Eastern Europe. He was interested in securing freedom for all the people of Yugoslavia and in restoring legitimate democratic government to that land. His passing thins the ranks of the stalwart leaders who serve as the voice of the oppressed millions in Communist-dominated Eastern Europe.

The passing of leaders such as Dr. Macek makes it necessary for us to rededicate ourselves to the cause of freedom that he so consistently served. I wish to express to his family and loyal supporters the necessity of their continuing their efforts in his memory to bring about the goal for which he so steadfastly strived.

We recognize that the race is not always to the swift. Exiles now in the free world who are working to restore freedom to their native lands must pass on the banners of leadership to succeeding generations until ultimate victory of freedom over communism and self-determination of peoples over autocratic rule is achieved.

It would be especially timely, Mr. Speaker, to have the foreign policy of the United States reverse its present practice of accommodation of communism and work effectively with the exiled leaders of Communist-held lands to carry an economic, psychological, and diplomatic cold war offensive against the Red colonial empire until the peace and security of all the world is fully guaranteed. Such an effective, affirmative program would prove that valiant leaders such as Dr. Macek did not live in vain.

VIETNAM

(Mr. STAFFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, some of us in the House of Representatives are beginning to be deeply disturbed by information filtering through to us from our personnel in Vietnam, indicating that they are being supplied with obsolete equipment and that the effort being made there on our part is far from sufficient.

I was personally dismayed some weeks ago, after being invited to join a small bipartisan group of Members of the Armed Services Committee, who proposed to travel to Vietnam, inspect the area, and the operations in that country, and judge the situation for themselves, to be told shortly after the return of Secretary McNamara from one of his visits to Vietnam, that authority for the trip would not be granted.

It makes me wonder just what is being hidden with respect to our operations in

Vietnam. I shall be particularly interested in finding out this Wednesday, if the Secretary of Defense, or the White House, played a significant role in the denial of authority for the trip to Vietnam which I had expected to make. It seems to me the time has arrived when we, as Americans, must decide whether we want to win, or get out in Vietnam.

MUTUAL DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 307)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Last January, in my budget message to the Congress, I pointed out that this budget made no provision for any major new requirements that might emerge later for our mutual defense and development program. I stated then that if such requirements should arise I would request prompt action by the Congress to provide additional funds.

That need has emerged in Vietnam. I now request that the Congress provide \$125 million in addition to the \$3.4 billion already proposed for foreign assistance. Seventy million dollars is required for economic and \$55 million for military uses in Vietnam.

Since the 1965 budget was prepared, two major changes have occurred in Vietnam:

First, the Vietcong guerrillas, under orders from their Communist masters in the north, have intensified terrorist actions against the peaceful people of South Vietnam. This increased terrorism requires increased response.

Second, a new government under Prime Minister Khanh has come to power, bringing new energy and leadership and new hope for effective action. I share with Ambassador Lodge the conviction that this new Government can mount a successful campaign against the Communists.

In March, Prime Minister Khanh declared his intention to mobilize his nation. This intention has now been confirmed by his new and enlarged budget for 1964. It provides for:

Expanding the Vietnamese Army, civil guard, self-defense corps, and police forces, and integrating their operations with political, economic, and social measures in a systematic clear-and-hold campaign.

Greatly expanding and upgrading the Vietnamese civil administrative corps to increase the Government's effectiveness and services at the village, district, and Province level. Local government capacity, responsiveness to popular needs, and initiatives are to be strengthened.

Better pay scales for the men and adequate budgets for the organizations engaged in this struggle of many fronts.

Manifold expansion of training programs, to provide teachers, health work-